



BOROUGH OF STOUBRIDGE

R E P O R T

on the work of the

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

for

1943

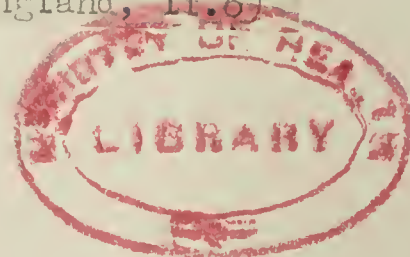
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M. D. H. Report 1944.

Page. 5

Total, 67. Crude death rate, 9.9 (rate for England, 11.6)

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B O R O U G H O F S T O U R B R I D G E

Mayor:
COUNCILLOR J.F. PEARSON, J.P.

Deputy Mayor:
COUNCILLOR C. BROUGHTON, J.P.

Medical Officer of Health:
CARRICK G. PAYTON, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.
(to 9th October 1943)

Acting Medical Officer of Health:
R.L. CORLETT, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.
(from 10th October 1943)

Sanitary Inspector, also Inspector under Petroleum and
Shops Acts:

★ A. E. K. KENT, A.R. San. I., M.S.I.A.
(On Active Service, 25th August, 1939)

★ Additional Sanitary Inspectors:
E. A. BURN, A.R. San. I., M.S.I.A.
(On Active Service, 4th March, 1940)

★ R. F. ROBINS, A.R. San. I.
(On Active Service, 15th February, 1940)

Temporary Senior Sanitary Inspector, and Inspector under
Petroleum and Shops Acts:

/ ★ J. S. HAWORTH, M.S.I.A., M.R. San. I.
(From 7th March, 1941)

Clerical Staff:

N.F. COOKSON
(On Active Service, 23rd September, 1940)

A. POWELL (Temp.)

MRS. E. MASON.

G.W. NOKE
(On Active Service, 11th February, 1941)

MISS K. YOUNG
MISS R. BURY (Temp.)
(to 30th Jan. 1943)
MISS A. TONKS (Temp.)
(from 11th Jan. 1943)

★ - Certificated Meat and Food Inspector

/ - Certificated Smoke Inspector.

THE ANNUAL REPORT
of the
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR 1943.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Members of the Stourbridge
Town Council.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you the Annual Report for 1943.

My predecessor Dr. C. G. Payton resigned in the early part of October to take up another appointment, and I was appointed Temporary Medical Officer of Health as from the 10th October.

During the year there were 65 more Births and 49 more Deaths than in 1942. The Birth Rate for the Borough showed an increase from 15.52 to 17.64 per thousand of the population, and the Death Rate rose from 10.49 to 12.07.

Compared with last year Influenza, Pneumonia and Bronchitis accounted for 28 more deaths whilst 21 more deaths were attributable to Cancer.

With regard to Infectious Disease, the most satisfactory feature was again the low incidence of Diphtheria, there being only 18 cases with one death.

The number of Scarlet Fever cases rose from 89 in 1942 to 229 in 1943 - a particularly heavy incidence for this Borough. There were no fatal cases. Measles also showed an increase from 97 to 301. In 1941 there were 278 cases of Measles notified.

Apart from the abnormal incidence of Scarlet Fever the health of the Borough can be regarded as satisfactory.

I wish to express my grateful thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for their support, to Mr. J. S. Haworth, Senior Sanitary Inspector, to Mr. A. Powell, Chief Clerk and to the other members of the Public Health staff for their co-operation and assistance in the work of the Department.

I am,
Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your Obedient Servant
R. L. CORLETT
Acting Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION A

In the interests of National Security, considerable omissions have been made.

Vital Statistics for the Year

B I R T H S

Live Births

	M.	F.	Total.
Legitimate	318	263	581
Illegitimate	<u>10</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>21</u>
	<u>328</u>	<u>274</u>	<u>602</u>

Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population	17.64.
Birth Rate for England and Wales	16.5

B I R T H S (cont.)

Still Births

	M.	F.	Total.
Legitimate	9	12	21
Illegitimate	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>9</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>21</u>

Rate per 1,000 total (Live and Still) Births 18.25

D E A T H S

Males	204
Females	<u>208</u>
	<u>412</u>

Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population .. 12.07

Death Rate for England and Wales 12.1

Deaths from Puerperal Causes

Puerperal Sepsis	-
Other Maternal Causes ..	1

The Maternity Mortality Rates - per 1,000 total (Live and Still) Births for England and Wales were:-

Abortion with Sepsis	0.34
Abortion without Sepsis ..	0.11
Puerperal Infections	0.39
Other "	1.45

Deaths of Infants under One Year of Age

	M.	F.	Total.
Legitimate	15	11	26
Illegitimate	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Totals	<u>15</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>27</u>

Death Rate of Infants under One Year of age:-

All infants per 1,000 Live Births 44.85

Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate Live Births 44.75

Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate Live Births 47.61

The Infant Mortality Rate for England and Wales was 49 per 1,000 Live Births.

CAUSES OF DEATH

	M.	F.
1. Typhoid Fever, etc.	-	-
2. Cerebro Spinal Fever ...	-	-
3. Scarlet Fever ...	-	-
4. Whooping Cough ...	-	-
5. Diphtheria ...	1	-
6. Respiratory Tuberculosis ...	7	2
7. Other forms of Tuberculosis ...	4	1
8. Syphilitic Diseases ...	-	-
9. Influenza ...	5	6
10. Measles ...	1	-
11. Ac.Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis ...	-	-
12. Ac. Inf. Encephalitis... ..	-	-
13. Cancer of buc; cav. and acesoph (M); uterus (F)	7	1
14. Cancer of stomach and duodenum ...	7	8
15. Cancer of breast ...	-	5
16. Cancer of all other sites ...	25	20
17. Diabetes ...	2	4
18. Intra-cranial vascular lesions ...	18	19
19. Heart Disease ...	37	50
20. Other diseases of circulatory system ...	8	7
21. Bronchitis ...	13	16
22. Pneumonia ...	10	11
23. Other respiratory diseases ...	8	1
24. Ulcer of stomach or duodenum ...	2	2
25. Diarrhoea(under 2 years) ...	1	1
26. Appendicitis ...	1	3
27. Other Digestive diseases ...	6	4
28. Nephritis ...	6	6
29. Puerperal and Post-abortion Sepsis ...	-	-
30. Other Maternal Causes... ..	-	1
31. Premature Birth ...	4	2
32. Congenital Malformation, birth injury, infantile diseases	3	3
33. Suicide ...	2	1
34. Road Traffic Accidents ...	2	1
35. Other Violent Causes ...	-	9
36. All other causes ...	<u>24</u>	<u>24</u>
	<u>204</u>	<u>208</u>

Deaths from Cancer (all ages) ...	73
Deaths from Measles (all ages) ...	1
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)...	-
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age) ...	2

SECTION B

General Provision of Health Services for the Area

(i) Public Health Officers

Particulars of the Public Health Officers, together with information as to their qualifications, are set out on Page 2.

(ii) (a) Laboratory Facilities

Examination of clinical material (Sputum, swabs, etc.), water, milk and foodstuffs is done at the Worcestershire County Laboratory.

(ii) (b) Ambulance Facilities

Two motor ambulances are under the control of the Public Health Committee.

During the year 1479 patients were transported and a total mileage of 14,399 covered, as compared with 1258 patients and 13,723 miles in the previous year.

General Provision of Health Services
for the Area (cont.)

(ii) (c) Nursing in the Home

(a) GENERAL. The Stourbridge District Nursing Association, which is a voluntary organisation, employs two Nurses, whose services are available for residents in the Stourbridge and Pedmore areas. The Lye and Wollescote Nursing Association, also a voluntary organisation, employs a nurse.

(b) There is no provision for Professional Nursing of cases of Infectious Diseases treated at home, excepting Ophthalmia Neonatorum, cases of which are attended by the Infant Welfare Centre Nurse.

(ii) (d) Clinics and Treatment Centres

The Maternity and Infant Welfare Centre at No. 40 New Road, is under the control of a voluntary committee and a contribution is made by the Town Council to the funds of this committee. The Town Council own the premises occupied by the Centre.

An Orthopaedic Clinic, under the auspices of the Worcestershire County Council, is held daily at the Centre, for massage and remedial exercises.

An Ante-natal clinic is held at the Centre on Monday mornings, also on the third Tuesday of each month, and is attended by an Assistant County Medical Officer. (An Ante-natal clinic is also held at the Mary Stevens Maternity Home on the second and fourth Tuesdays, and is attended by an Assistant County Medical Officer).

A special Toddlers Clinic is held on the first and third Wednesdays in each month. This is intended for the supervision of the health of children between the ages of one and five years.

A monthly Dental Clinic, especially for toddlers and young children, is held at the Centre on Saturday mornings.

There is a second Maternity and Infant Welfare Centre at Orchard Lane, Lye, under the control of the County Council and with the same facilities as the Stourbridge Clinic.

Prevention of Diphtheria

Clinics for Immunisation of children against Diphtheria are held as required at Stourbridge and at Lye. The Clinics are provided free by the Borough Council.

Scabies

In addition to the Scabies Clinic in operation at Lye First Aid Post, a second Scabies Clinic was begun at Stourbridge First Aid Post on 25th June, 1943. Each Post is provided with two baths, and for treating the patients Benzyl Benzoate Emulsion is used.

The incidence of Scabies in the Borough has been more marked during the year, in which 105 patients involving 327 paintings, have been treated. Seventeen of these patients later became re-infected after their first course of treatment, and the importance of all infected members of a household being treated at the same time is stressed on all parents concerned.

Unfortunately, under present staff conditions, bathing facilities at the Clinics cannot be extended to male adults. In such cases, the necessary Emulsion is supplied, with directions and advice, to enable treatment to be carried out at home.

I am grateful to all the lady volunteers for their invaluable help at these Clinics, and to local medical practitioners for their co-operation which has been most helpful.

(ii) (e) Hospitals: Public and Voluntary

<u>Name</u>	<u>Situation</u>	<u>Purpose</u>	<u>No. of Beds</u>
North Worcs. Joint Isolation	Hayley Green, near Halesowen	Infectious Diseases	46
"	"	Tuberculosis	17
Stourbridge & Halesowen Joint	Lutley, Halesowen	Small Pox	8
Corbett	Amblecote, Nr. Stourbridge	General	100
Mary Stevens Maternity Home	Stourbridge	Maternity	16

SECTION C

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area

Water

The Stourbridge and District Water Board is responsible for the Water Supply, which was satisfactory both as regards quality and quantity. The Supply is constant. Several Works and the Corporation Baths pump water from their own wells.

Following are the results of the chemical examinations of two representative samples of the Town's Water Supply, taken in April and November respectively:

	No.1	No.2
Physical Characters:	Clear, odourless Deposit, none.	Clear, odourless Deposit, none.
Chemical Examination.		
• (Results in parts per 100,000).		
Solids in Suspension (dried at 100°C.)	None	None
Solids in Solution (dried at 100° C.)	64	58
Solids in Solution. After Ignition	57	51
Chlorides calculated as Common Salt	11	11
Hardness, Permanent	20	24
" Temporary	20	9
" Total	40	33
Free and Saline Ammonia	0.0008	0.004
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.002	0.001
Nitric Nitrogen (Nitrates)	1.1	1.2
Nitrous Nitrogen (Nitrites)	None	None
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 27° C.	0.013	0.013
Toxic Metals	None detected	None detected
Free Chlorine on receipt	0.005	0.008

The bacteriological analyses of the samples submitted by this Department were as follows:-

<u>Date</u>	<u>No. of Colonies developing</u>		Coli-Aerogenes (Presumptive Coli) Count
	<u>upon Agar</u> in 2 days at 37° C	in 3 days at 22° C.	
January 6th	1	1	-
February 28th	2	2	-
March 8th	2	5	-
April 8th	4	10	-
May 12th	2	2	-
June 9th	-	-	-
July 7th	-	-	-
August 5th	4	10	-
September 7th	-	-	-
October 5th	-	-	-
November 8th	-	-	-
December 9th	-	-	-

Cl. Welchii were absent from all the samples, and Streptococci were not detected.

SECTION C

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area (cont.)

Drainage and Sewerage

The main sewers in the Stourbridge area are under the control of the Stourbridge Main Drainage Board. The sewers in Lye and Wollescote area are under the control of the Upper Stour Valley Sewerage Board. The sewage is conveyed to the Whittington sewage farms belonging to these Boards, and is treated on the Broad Irrigation principle.

Public Cleansing

The Scavenging is carried out by direct labour and is dealt with by controlled tipping, being spread over small areas, covered and levelled. At the end of the year there were three tips in use, viz., Corporation Depot, Birmingham Street; Wollaston Hall Estate; Bromley Street, Lye.

Ashpits are emptied as required, and the contents of movable ashbins collected weekly. The few privies are cleared as required, the contents being buried. Cesspools are emptied and the contents either tipped down sewers or spread over farm land.

SECTION D

Housing

Housing work is referred to in the report of the Sanitary Inspector.

SECTION E

Inspection and Supervision of Food

Inspection was carried out during the year by the Sanitary Inspector. Details will be found in his report.

SECTION F

Prevalence of, and control over, Infectious and other Diseases

Small Pox

No case was reported during the year.

Scarlet Fever

229 cases, or 6.7 per thousand of the population, were reported during the year, as compared with 89 in the previous year.

The incidence was more or less evenly distributed throughout the Borough. On enquiry no particular milk supply appeared to be implicated, but as a routine precaution samples were taken with negative results. Several swabs were taken from those engaged in the milk trade, also with negative results. There was one small area where 25 cases were notified between 1st September and 27th November, which may be accounted for by the fact that many of these children played together. One road had 12 cases, and 9 of these occurred between 1st September and 16th October. In adjoining roads, in houses in close proximity to this road, there were 3, 5, and 5 cases respectively. In the road where the 3 cases occurred, the onsets were in rapid succession viz: October 16, 17 and 18th respectively. In another road 5 cases were notified between 13th October and 8th November.

On the whole, the cases were not of a severe type. There were no deaths. One adult had Toxic Scarlet Fever, but fortunately made a complete recovery. Three of the cases had operation for Mastoid Disease. My own view is that the children who give a previous history of ear trouble are more likely to develop a mastoid if they contract Scarlet Fever than other children.

Prevalence of, and control over, Infectious
and other Diseases (cont.)

Diphtheria

Eighteen cases of Diphtheria, equivalent to an incidence of 0.52 per thousand population, were notified during the year. There was one death. Of these 18 cases, 12 were clinical and 6 non-clinical (carriers). Five of the cases had been immunised, four with Toxoid Anti-toxin Mixture and one with Alum Precipitated Toxoid. Four of the immunised cases were carriers. There were 6 cases over 15 years of age, the oldest being 62 years. All but two of the patients were admitted to Hospital. Domiciliary treatment for this disease is not encouraged.

Diphtheria Immunisation

The total number of children who have now been immunised is as follows:-

<u>Year</u>	<u>Alum Precipitated Toxoid</u>		<u>Toxoid-Antitoxin</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>1 Inj.</u>	<u>2 Inj.</u>	<u>Mixture</u>	
1935	1,813	-	3	1,816
1936	972	-	-	972
1937	224	247	46	517
1938	-	201	23	224
1939	-	61	35	96
1940	-	-	112	112
1941	-	65	1397	1462
1942	-	17	1806	1823
1943	-	563	71	634
	<u>3,009</u>	<u>1,154</u>	<u>3,493</u>	<u>7,656</u>

NOTE - During the years 1935 - 7, some 3,009 children were treated with one injection of Alum Precipitated Toxoid which, unfortunately, has not proved very reliable, and these figures are best omitted from any calculations concerning the percentage of children immunised.

Of the children immunised during the year 328 were of pre-school age.

Table showing Incidence
and Severity of Diphtheria

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Mortality</u>	<u>Immunised</u>	<u>Children</u>
	<u>Cases</u>			<u>Cases</u>	<u>Deaths</u>
1935	110	18	16.3	3	-
1936	33	5	15.1	3	-
1937	81	3	3.7	6	-
1938	49	2	4.08	6	-
1939	40	7	17.5	11	-
1940	71	2	2.81	9	-
1941	87	5	5.74	8	-
1942	21	-	-	2	-
1943	18	1	5.5	5	-
	<u>510</u>	<u>43</u>		<u>53</u>	<u>-</u>

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS),
DURING THE YEAR 1945

Disease	A G E S											Total No. of Cases	Cases Admitted to Hosptl.	Deaths
	Under 1 year	1 -	2 -	3 -	4 -	5 -	10 -	15 -	20 -	35 -	45 -	65 and Upwards		
Scarlet Fever	3	5	11	18	17	94	47	12	17	3	1	1	229	166
Diphtheria	-	2	1	-	2	3	4	2	3	-	1	-	18	16
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	10	1	-	-	13	2
Pneumonia	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	4	5	3	16	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-
Whooping Cough	7	19	14	17	17	31	1	-	1	1	-	-	108	-
Measles	11	33	23	40	57	123	6	1	5	2	-	-	301	-
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Totals	32	59	49	76	93	251	59	17	39	11	9	4	699	185
														23

TUBERCULOSIS
New Cases and Mortality during 1943

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
1	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	1
5	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-
15	4	5	3	-	-	1	1	-
25	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
35	3	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
45	3	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
55	2	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
65 and upwards	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	18	11	5	1	7	2	4	1

The Death Rate for Respiratory Tuberculosis was 0.26 per 1000 of population as compared with 0.37 in the previous year, while the Death Rate for Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis was 0.14 as compared with 0.057 in 1942.

SUMMARY OF CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS ON
THE REGISTER AT END OF 1943

	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
No. of cases on Register 1st January, 1943	57	58	20	17
No. of cases notified for the first time during the year under the Regulations... ..	16	11	2	-
No. of cases first heard of otherwise than by primary notification	3	-	3	1
No. of cases removed from Register in a previous quarter which have been restored to Register during the quarter	-	-	-	-
	76	69	25	18
No. of cases removed from Register during the year	10	3	4	1
No. of cases remaining on Register at the end of the year ...	66	66	21	17

THE ANNUAL REPORT

of the

SANITARY INSPECTOR

For the year 1943

To His Worship the Mayor, Aldermen and Members of the Stourbridge
Town Council.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I submit herewith a brief report of the work done during the
year 1943.

Of your three Sanitary Inspectors serving in H.M. Forces, the Senior
Inspector, Mr. A. E. K. Kent, is again in this country after his service
with the Fleet Air Arm, Mr. Burn is serving in India and was recently
promoted to the rank of Major, and Mr. Robins continues to serve with
the Sanitary Section in Ireland.

Their assistance to me during leave periods and in correspondence
has been most helpful.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area

The following data is given in accordance with Article 27(18) of the
Sanitary Officers (Outside London) Regulations, 1935.

The number and nature of inspections made during the year:-

Inspections of houses and premises	349
Inspections under Housing Act & Regulations	100
Visits re Notifiable Disease	400
Visits re Tuberculosis	26
Re-Inspections and Re-Visits	280
Nuisances abated	158
Slaughter - houses	1
Dairies and Cowsheds	32
Factories and Workshops	12
Visits to Public Market	4
Visits re Unsound Food	137
Visits re Shops Acts	1
Rat Infestation	182
Vermin Infestation	19
Water Samples taken	36
Food and Drugs Act and Bacteriological Samples taken	75
Other Visits under Food and Drugs Act	11
Petroleum Acts	16
Common Lodging Houses	9
No. of visits re Pig Killing	279
Owners, Builders, etc., interviewed	25
Miscellaneous Visits	45
Visits to Pig Stys	269
No. of Drains Tested	6
Total	2472

Number of Notices Served during the Year:-

Preliminary Notices served or given verbally (These Preliminary Notices refer chiefly to minor housing defects, choked drains, cleansing of premises, etc.)	225
Statutory Notices	43

Sanitary Inspection of the Area (cont.)

Details of Statutory Notices:-

	<u>No. of Notices</u>	<u>No. of Houses or Premises Affected</u>
Public Health Act, 1936:-		
Abatement of Nuisances	12	12
Provision of Dust Bins	5	5
Housing Act, 1936:-		
Section 9 (Repairs to Houses)	2	2
Demolition Orders	10	10
Overcrowding (Notice to Owner)	1	1
Notices to attend Meetings	12	12
Byelaws - Houses Let in Lodgings	1	1
The Result of the service of such Notices:-		
Preliminary Notices complied with	...	158
Statutory Notices complied with	...	29

Housing

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year:-
 - (1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ... 83
 - (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ... 83
 - (2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932 ... 12
 - (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ... 12
 - (3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ... 15
 - (4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ... 64
2. Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of formal Notices:

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers ... 36
3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year:-
 - (A) Proceedings under Sections 9,10 and 16 of the Housing Act 1936:
 - (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring repairs ... 2
 - (2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:
 - (a) By owners ... 1
 - (b) By Local Authority in default of owners ... Nil
 - (B) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:
 - (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring defects to be remedied .. 11
 - (2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal Notices:-
 - (a) By owners ... 11
 - (b) By Local Authority in default of owners ... Nil

Housing (cont.)

- (C) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act 1936:-
- | | |
|--|-----|
| (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made | 10 |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders | Nil |
- (D) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:-
- | | |
|---|---|
| (1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made | - |
| (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined the tenement or room having been rendered fit | - |

4. Housing Act, 1936 - Overcrowding:

Accurate figures are not available owing to influx of unofficial evacuees.

Inspection and Supervision of Food

Milk Supply

There are 12 producers of milk within the Borough with a total of approximately 230 cows. The total number of retailers registered for the sale of milk within the Borough is 44.

The cowsheds and dairies were regularly inspected and in spite of labour difficulties, were maintained in satisfactory condition. A number of dirt sedimentation tests were carried out, all of which were satisfactory.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDERS

The Licences held in the Borough are as follows:-

	<u>Pasteurised.</u>	<u>Accredited.</u>	<u>Tuberculin Tested.</u>
Retailers (Supplimentary Licences)	5	2	3

Bacteriological Examinations

- (a) Milk. Three samples were submitted and reported as containing 84,000, 310,000, 390,000 Bacteria per ml. with B.Coli present in 1/10th the first sample and in 1/1000th in the other samples. Although the Council agreed to co-operate with the Ministry of Agriculture in connection with the National Milk Testing Scheme, nothing further has been heard from the Ministry. The Scheme for the compulsory pasteurisation of milk, however, should ensure a satisfactory supply in the near future.
- (b) Two samples of milk were submitted following cases of Infectious Disease, and were found to be free from the germs causing the particular disease.
- (c) One sample of milk was examined for the germ of Tuberculosis and found to be negative.
- (d) One sample of Mussels was reported as being 60% clean - sufficiently satisfactory.

Meat and Other Foods

The Department has again worked in close co-operation with the Ministry of Food, in order to ensure that any unfit food having salvage value does not become a total loss. The following is the amount of foodstuffs surrendered as being unfit for human consumption:-

- 1 Pigs Generalised Tuberculosis
- 20 Pigs Heads (Tuberculosis)
- 6 Pigs Frys (do.)
- 2 Pigs Mesenteries (Tuberculosis)
- 2 Pigs Lungs and Hearts (Plourisy & Pericarditis)
- 2 Pigs Hocks - broken leg
- 1 Pigs Flank - abscesses
- 177 Eggs
- 104 lbs. Bacon
- 6 lbs. Cheese
- 470 lbs. Wet Fish
- 8 lbs. Sausage
- 10 lbs. Sugar
- 12 lbs. Blanc Mange Powder etc.
- 22 lbs. Brawn etc.
- 25 lbs. Prunes
- 31 lbs. Biscuits
- 12 lbs. Pearl Barley
- 13 lbs. Semolina Flour
- 140 lbs. Oatmeal
- 46 lbs. Soya Bean Flour
- 216 lbs. Sponge Mixture & Cake Flour
- 25 lbs. Veal and Ham Pie etc.
- 2 lbs. Butter
- 13 lbs. Jam
- 88 Pkts. Breakfast Cereal
- 205 Tins Milk
- 2 Tins Household Milk
- 36 " (6 lbs.) Pork Luncheon Meat etc.
- 28 " (2½ lbs.) do.
- 33 " (1½ lbs.) do.
- 27 " (12 oz.) do.
- 1249 " Various Foodstuffs

22 Licences were issued under the Slaughter of Animals Act 1933 during the year.

ADULTERATION

Food and Drugs Act

45 Samples were submitted for analysis. Of these 28 were milk; 1 camphorated oil; 7 cakeflour and yorkshire pudding; 1 gin pills; 1 vinegar; 1 Cloves, Black Pepper, Ginger Powder and Cake Decorations; 1 talcum powder; 1 cordial and 1 meat extract.

In 1 case milk was found to be deficient in fat and in 2 cases deficient in solids not fat. Prosecutions were not advised however due to the small deficiencies and the possible variations in the quality of the milk.

I am,

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J.S.HAWORTH.

Sanitary Inspector.